



Historical Booklet  
of the  
**DISCOVERY**  
of  
**LAKE CHAMPLAIN**



Vt.  
Coll.  
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C6  
B2

PRICE 25 CENTS



CHESTER M. WAY

CHAMPLAIN  
TERCENTENARY  
1609-1909

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## STATE OF VERMONT

BY

**HIS EXCELLENCY**

**GEORGE HERBERT PROUTY, Governor**

### **A PROCLAMATION**

The custom of setting apart a day in each year, to be known as Arbor Day, is a wise and profitable one for it serves to bring to the attention of the public the importance of the great questions of forestry, which are so vital to the welfare of our State.

It should be the purpose of this day to give instruction in these matters and to stimulate an interest in them to the end that we may all better understand the true value of our forests, the best methods of planting trees for shade and of beautifying our parks and private grounds.

The indiscriminate cutting of our forests without any attempt at preserving the smaller growth of our valuable trees is fast destroying the supply of lumber, as well as diminishing our water resources, and will soon create a condition which will be most unfortunate.

Our state has taken a long step forward by securing the services of an expert forester. Let us follow his teachings and thus preserve rather than destroy our forests.

This year,—being the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Lake Champlain by Samuel de Champlain—a celebration in commemoration of this great historical event is to be held during the week beginning July fourth, and all should join to make this week one long to be remembered.

When Champlain first beheld our beautiful Lake, its shores were covered with dense forests, and he, being a lover of nature, speaks in his narrative of the magnificent pines which he saw.

What, therefore, can be more fitting than to plant trees in honor of this great discoverer?

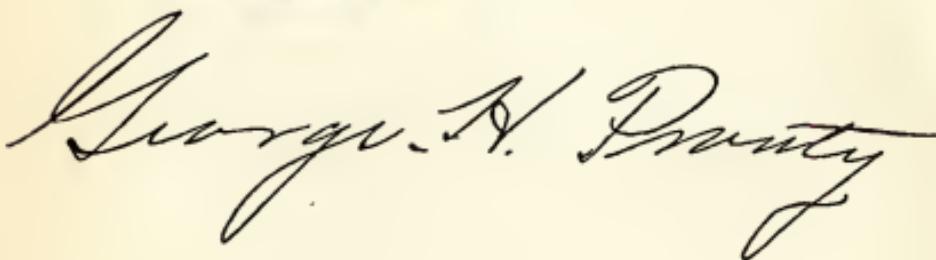
The custom of observing Arbor Day should be encouraged and perpetuated. Therefore, I designate Friday, May the seventh, A. D. 1909, as

## CHAMPLAIN ARBOR DAY

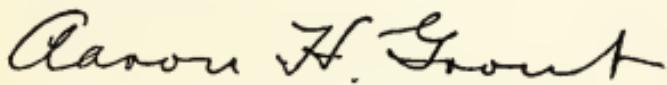
and recommend that on that day appropriate exercises be held in our schools and that individuals, societies and schools plant, at least, one tree, to be known as Champlain Tree.



Given under my hand and  
the Seal of the State, at  
Newport, this 15th day  
of April, in the year of  
our Lord, one thousand  
nine hundred nine, and  
of the independence of  
the United State, the  
one hundred thirty-third.

A large, cursive signature in black ink that reads "George H. Dury".

BY THE GOVERNOR:

A large, cursive signature in black ink that reads "Aaron H. Grout".

Aaron H. Grout  
Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs.

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## FOREWORD

To have been invited by the Vermont Commissioners and the Department of Education to prepare a historical manual for the schools of Vermont is an honor that ill fits the writer; nevertheless the following pages are contributed cheerfully and with the hope that they may meet the purpose for which they are intended.

Each subject herein treated deserves more space than is given to all the subjects combined, and the time and space allotted permit only the most superficial examination of the subjects and places treated. The reader should always keep in mind that these stories are prepared for school children and not for historical critics.

The writer regrets that the scope of this little book must be bounded by the Champlain horizon, to the exclusion of the no less charming and historic Connecticut Valley, not to mention Hubbardton, Bennington, Westminster and a score of other historic places and events worthy of consideration and study. But, as the year 1909 is notably a Champlain year, we must be content.

HORACE W. BAILEY.

NEWBURY, VT.  
March 20, 1909.

## DEDICATION

To the Boys and Girls of Vermont this little volume is respectfully and lovingly dedicated.

You are the men and women of tomorrow, and upon you will soon rest all the responsibilities of a great future, upon whose threshold you are now standing.

May the reading of the following pages inspire you to greater energy and activity in study, and, remembering that Vermont is a mine of gems, may you dig them out.

In the great world field of study to which you are called and in which you are now laboring, do not lose sight of the little green spot on the map called Vermont. Look with your own eyes upon its unsurpassed scenery. From its valleys look up and study its mountain ranges and peaks, and from these heights look down and study its plains, its valleys, its rivers and lakes.

Go to your text books and search them, give the librarians of your towns no rest until they have produced from dusty shelves book after book treating on Vermont. Read them until you grow into the best type of a real true Vermonter.

Do not let the world-wide fame of the illustrious Allens, of Baker and Warner, overshadow that solid column of heroic pioneers, the sturdy and no less patriotic fathers and mothers who by sheer strength of brain and brawn lifted our state out of chaos. They erected a model government out of their puritanic hearts and minds and laid the foundations of our splendid institutions and homes, of which there are none better on God's green earth.

Study these men and these women until that inspiration shall come which makes for stronger and better citizenship.

“Let us then be up and doing,  
With a heart for any fate;  
Still achieving, still pursuing,  
Learn to labor and to wait.”

## HISTORY OF THE MEMORIAL CELEBRATION

The plan to make a historic celebration of the 300th anniversary of the discovery of Lake Champlain, to take place in July, 1909, had its beginning in the Vermont legislature of 1906. A joint resolution was passed empowering the Governor to appoint a commission, to serve without pay, to inquire into the matter, to confer with New York and Canada, and to report at the next session of the legislature. Fletcher D. Proctor, Governor, Chairman ex-officio, appointed the following commissioners:

WALTER E. HOWARD,	Middlebury
HORACE W. BAILEY,	Newbury
R. W. McCUEN,	Vergennes
LYNN M. HAYS,	Essex Junction
WALTER H. CROCKETT,	St. Albans
M. D. McMAHON,	Burlington

This commission, after many meetings and after several conferences with New York, Canada and the Federal Government, made a report to the legislature of 1908 and presented a bill which was enacted into law. This law provided for a new commission of nine members, to serve without pay, appropriated \$25,000 for the purposes of the celebration, and committed the entire expenditure and proceedings to this commission. George H. Prouty, Governor, Chairman, ex-officio, appointed the following commissioners:

WALTER H. CROCKETT,	St. Albans
HORACE W. BAILEY,	Newbury
LYNN M. HAYS,	Essex Junction
W. J. VAN PATTEN,	Burlington
F. O. BEAUPRE,	Burlington
FRANK L. FISH,	Vergennes
JOHN M. THOMAS,	Middlebury
ARTHUR F. STONE,	St. Johnsbury
GEORGE T. JARVIS,	Rutland

It has been decided by the commission to use one-half of the appropriation for a permanent memorial. The joint commission of New York and Vermont has agreed upon a plan of celebration for the week beginning July 4, as follows:

Sunday, July 4, suitable memorial religious services to be held in all the churches of the state.

The places and dates fixed upon for celebration during the week are:

- Monday, July 5, Crown Point.
- Tuesday, July 6, Fort Ticonderoga.
- Wednesday, July 7, Plattsburg.
- Thursday, July 8, Burlington.
- Friday, July 9, Isle La Motte.

The principal events will be a water pageant of one hundred and seventy-five Indians, of the Algonquin tribe who will reproduce the discovery of the Lake, the Champlain battle with the Iroquois, and present the Indian play of "Hiawatha" at places and dates above given. These events will be given on the Lake at points convenient to be witnessed from the shore. The land events will be grand parades of Military, Civic, Patriotic, Charitable and Religious Societies, with orations and poems by notable personages. In all these events, New York, Canada and the United States will join Vermont.

Bonfires will be built every evening during the week along the shores of the Lake and will be lighted at 9 p. m. All school children living conveniently near the Champlain shore are requested to take part.

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### SAMUEL CHAMPLAIN

Samuel Champlain, foremost among the founders of Canada, was born at Brouage, France, in 1567, the son of a sea captain. His first voyage was to Spain in 1598.

In 1599 he started on a two years' cruise to Cuba and Panama. His first voyage up the St. Lawrence was in 1603. During the years following he made several voyages between France and America.

It was in 1606 that he cruised the New England Coast, making the first authentic map of that region.

He founded Quebec in 1608, and in July, 1609, he discovered Lake Champlain and Vermont.

In 1613 he explored the Ottawa River, and in 1615 discovered Lakes Ontario and Huron.

The time between this date and the year 1633, when he was made Governor of Canada, was spent in France, Canada and in making explorations.

Although married, Champlain died childless, his death occurring at Quebec on Christmas Day, 1635.

Samuel Champlain was the greatest champion of France on this continent.

In addition to being a most devout and conscientious Christian man, able scholar, and administrator of public affairs, he was an explorer, discoverer, geographer and historian.

His discovery of Lake Champlain was about two months earlier than Hudson's discovery of the Hudson River.

He is said to have crossed the Atlantic Ocean twenty times, and was the first man to introduce the Christian religion among the Northern Indians, bringing to them four Franciscan Missionaries in 1615.

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## CHAMPLAIN'S OWN NARRATIVE OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE LAKE

Champlain was a prolific writer, entering into minute detail. Therefore, it is thought best not to quote his narrative in full as too much space would be used. On July 2, 1609, (See Chapter IX., Vol. I. of Bourne's Translation) he was in the rapids of the Iroquois River (Richelieu) en route for the Lake. After detailing the events of the journey up stream he says:

"The next day, July 4, we entered the Lake, which is of great extent, perhaps 50 or 60 leagues long. There I saw four beautiful islands, 10, 12 and 15 leagues long, which formerly had been inhabited by savages, like the river of the Iroquois; but they had been abandoned since they had been at war with one another.

"Continuing our course in this Lake on the west side I saw, as I was observing the country, some very high mountains on the east side, with snow on the top of them. I inquired of the savages if these places were inhabited. They told me they were—by the Iroquois."

There is some controversy as to the particular spot where the battle between the Algonquins and Iroquois was fought, claims being made for Crown Point and Ticonderoga. All that Champlain says as to the spot is embodied in the following quotation:

"When evening came we embarked in our canoes to continue on our way; and, as we were going along very quietly and without making any noise, on the twenty-ninth of the month, we met the Iroquois at ten o'clock at night at the end of a cape that projects into the Lake on the west side, and they were coming to war. We both began to make loud cries, each getting his arms ready."

Champlain's war party consisted of himself, two fellow Frenchmen, and sixty Algonquin and Huron warriors, with twenty-four canoes. He says the party of Iroquois they met numbered nearly 200 and that they were strong and robust to look at. The battle itself and the christening of the Lake may be best described in Champlain's own words:

"As soon as we were ashore they began to run about 200 paces toward their enemy, who were standing firmly and had not yet noticed my companions who went into the woods with some savages. Our men began to call me with loud cries; and, to give me a passageway, they divided into two parts and put me at their head, where I marched about twenty paces in front of them until I was thirty paces from the enemy. They at once saw me and halted, looking at me, and I at them. When I saw them making a move to shoot at us, I rested my arquebuse against my cheek and aimed directly at one of the three chiefs. With the same shot two of them fell to the ground, and one of their companions, who was wounded and afterwards died. I put four balls into my arquebuse. When our men saw this shot so favorable for them, they began to make cries so loud that one could not have heard it thunder. Meanwhile the arrows did not fail to fly from both sides. The Iroquois were much astonished that two men had been so quickly killed, although they were provided with armor woven from cotton thread and from wood, proof against their arrows. This alarmed them greatly. As I was loading again, one of my companions fired a shot from the woods, which astonished them again to such a degree that, seeing their chiefs dead, they lost courage, took to flight and abandoned the field and their fort, fleeing into the depths of the wood. Pursuing them thither I killed some more of them and took ten or twelve of them prisoners. The rest escaped with the wounded. There were fifteen or sixteen of our men wounded by arrow shots, who were soon healed.

"After we had gained the victory they amused themselves by taking a great quantity of Indian corn and meal from their

enemies, and also their arms, which they had left in order to run better. And having made good cheer, danced and sung, we returned three hours afterward with the prisoners.

"This place, where this charge was made, is in latitude 43 degrees and some minutes, and I named the lake Lake Champlain."

This is the first known and recorded visit of a white man into this section of New England and the first time that the savages of this section had ever heard fire arms or witnessed their deadly operation.

This fight is one of the grand water events to be reproduced at five different points on the lake during the week of celebration.

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### LAKE CHAMPLAIN

Much of the story of these historic waters and of this historic valley is told in the brief sketches that follow.

Over these waters Vermont and New York have jurisdiction. Several light house establishments are owned or controlled by the U. S. Government.

From end to end, from Whitehall to Canada line, the Lake is about 90 miles in length. The Richelieu River, the outlet, with its canals and locks on the north, and the Champlain canal from Whitehall, south, connecting with the Hudson River, which is used for commercial traffic and small pleasure boats, form a continuous waterway from the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic Ocean.

The greatest width of the Lake, in open water, is about eleven miles, just north of Burlington. Its greatest depth is said to be about 400 feet.

Inseparably connected in history with Lake Champlain is Lake George, 30 miles long, a little to the south and west, wholly within New York, and emptying into Lake Champlain at Ticonderoga.

Two more beautiful lakes can not be found on this continent. They are equipped with large, modern steamboats for scheduled passenger traffic and excursions during the summer season.

The Champlain Valley, including Lake Champlain and the adjacent country immediately south, was, from the begin-

ning of our history down to the close of the war of 1812-14, the actual scene of more important history making events than any territory of equal extent in the United States.

This was the battle ground of the two most powerful nations of the Old World, France and England, for supremacy in the New World.

For more than one hundred and fifty years the bosom of these waters bore Indian canoes, shallop and crude sailing craft manned by Indians and white men, bent on plunder and conquest. The hills and mountain forest, the valleys and low lands were alive with prowling savage, scout, scouting parties, armed regiments of French and English and their allies and auxiliaries.

It was here that the royal blood of heroic men, the best product of two continents, oozed and mingled with the soil in common with the blood of the unmourned and untutored North American Indian.

It was from this lake, by the way of the rivers emptying into it, that the French and Indians had well trodden paths over the Green Mountains into the Connecticut and Merrimac valleys for the purpose of attacking the unprotected frontier settlements in New England.

North of the St. Lawrence River was located the great Algonquin Nation, a hated enemy of the no less powerful Iroquois of this section. Therefore, the Champlain Valley must have been a great thoroughfare of travel and the theatre ground for important aboriginal events in pre-historic times.

The radius within which lies Plattsburg, Cumberland Head and Bay and Valcour Island, on the New York side, was the scene of great naval conflicts in two wars, in one of which Arnold and in the other MacDonough, by decisive battles, won for themselves historic immortality, and their victories became most important factors in deciding the supremacy of nations.

The shores and inlets of this lake were the navy yards of war and the ship building places of peace.

Every rod of its shimmering surface is historical, and every foot of its wooded shores could unfold a thrilling tale.

Lake Champlain is now a great waterway for traffic, and steps are being taken to broaden its approaches so that it may be a thoroughfare for large boats passing between New York and Montreal, the metropolitan cities of two countries.

Because of its scenic beauty and accessibility, this little

inland sea has become a favorite resort for travelers and tourists from abroad and excursionists at home.

At Shelburne Point, a few miles south of Burlington, is located the magnificent estate of Dr. W. Seward Webb, known as "Shelburne Farms," consisting of many thousand acres of tillage, forest and park lands, with miles of wide and well-constructed driveways, and is one of the most extensive estates in New England.

No lake shores of equal area on this continent afford better opportunities for estates, or for summer homes and hotels; and no state on the great map affords better opportunities along these lines than our own Vermont.

Lake Champlain is skirted on the west by the Delaware and Hudson railroad, and the entire distance from Whitehall to Rouses Point, 115 miles, is a continuous panorama of entrancing scenery.

On the east, the Rutland railroad extends the entire length of the state. From Shelburne, north, the route is on the lake shore. Leaving the mainland at Colchester Point, this road pushes through the lake to South Hero, a distance of 3 1-3 miles and through water from 6 to 20 feet deep. It passes through the island towns of Grand Isle County, and it is a trip of wondrous beauty of lake, land and mountain scenery. The distance from Burlington to Alburg is 38 miles.

The Central Vermont railroad, running northwesterly from St. Albans, crosses an arm of the lake between West Swanton and Alburg Junction, and again between West Alburg and Rouses Point, N. Y.

The islands of the Lake are connected with each other and with the mainland, not only by railroads, but by numerous bridges, ferries and steamboat lines.

When the Lake freezes, late in the winter, its surface becomes the scene of busy traffic, of ice boating, horse speeding, skating and other winter sports.

By the summer schedule of steamers from St. Albans to Ticonderoga, the distance is 106 miles, the route crossing and recrossing the Lake several times.

From Ticonderoga to Baldwin, the northerly landing on Lake George, it is five miles by the Delaware and Hudson railroad.

The week of July 4, 1909, promises to be the most elaborate and eventful celebration ever held in Vermont or in the Champlain Valley.

## ISLE LA MOTTE

### (THE GEM OF THE INLAND SEA)

Of the five towns of Grand Isle County which are situated in Lake Champlain, Isle La Motte is the smallest, and is near the mid-channel and the outlet of the lake. It is oblong in shape, seven miles long and contains about 4,500 acres.

In 1789 it was chartered as Isle La Motte. In 1802 the name was changed to Vineyard, but in 1830 it was again given the name of Isle La Motte. A more beautiful or historic town will be hard to find.

When the first settlements were made by white men on this continent, Lake Champlain and its outlet, the Richelieu River, were a much traveled thoroughfare by contending Indian tribes, back and forth on missions of war and plunder.

The French soon saw the necessity of defence, and as early as 1641 began the building of forts and establishing military garrisons on the Richelieu River.

Pushing to the south into the Lake, the commanding position of this island appealed to the good judgment of the French, and a fort was erected here in 1665 or 1666 by Captain De La Mothe, or Motte, and dedicated to St. Anne, mother of the Blessed Virgin.

For five years this was the vantage point of the French. Here the cream of the armies of Old France, over seas, and of New France, Canada, rendezvoused in self-defense, or started out to the south on their expeditions of war and conquest.

At this place was the first military settlement of white men in Vermont, and here for the first time on Vermont soil was the worship of God observed, the first mass being celebrated by French priests in July, 1666.

The strength and glory of old Fort St. Anne was not of long duration, for in 1670 it was abandoned and destroyed by the French themselves. However, through all the following years of war and peace it was a favorite resting place for war parties and travelers.

Fort St. Anne was built on the northern extremity of the island, the locality being known as Point St. Anne.

Within the last twenty years the site of the old fort has been purchased by the Catholic Diocese of Burlington, a shrine to St. Anne established, the grounds improved, a dock erected,

many relics reclaimed, and the spot made an objective point for the pilgrimage of a large number of Catholics annually.

The ruins are nearly decayed, but the site of the old fort is well outlined at the present time and is near the government light house.

It is to this island that the Vermont Fish and Game League has made several summer pilgrimages, occupying the spacious grounds and old colonial home of Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Nelson W. Fisk on the southerly part of the island.

These gatherings have had among their numbers many of Vermont's most renowned sons, and among their guests of honor have been President McKinley and members of his Cabinet in 1897.

At a meeting of the League held here on September 6, 1901, Theodore Roosevelt, then Vice President of the United States, was the guest of honor, and it was at the close of these festivities that the message announcing the assassination of President McKinley was received, Mr. Roosevelt leaving immediately for Buffalo, N. Y., where the President had been shot while attending the Pan-American Exposition.

Isle La Motte railroad station is situated in the town of Alburg, 31 miles north of Burlington, and the old fort ruins are reached by carriage drive of three and one-half miles. From the Alburg union station it is six miles by carriage.

The nearest ferry-boat connection is with Chazy, N. Y., a distance of two miles. The most convenient way to reach this historic spot is by steamboat.

The week of notable events on Lake Champlain will close on Friday, July 9, with a celebration on this island at the site of old Fort St. Anne, which promises to be of unusual interest.

The societies of Colonial Dames, Daughters of American Revolution, and Daughters of 1812 will participate in the exercises.

A large granite boulder, suitably inscribed, will be unveiled in commemoration of two of Vermont's most distinguished patriots, Seth Warner and Remember Baker.

Five hundred dollars was voted at the annual town meeting of Isle La Motte to aid in the celebration.

## CROWN POINT, N. Y. AND CHIMNEY POINT, VT.

Crown Point, the old French Fortress, is in the town of Crown Point, N. Y., and is situated on the northern extremity of a peninsula which is three miles long and one mile wide and which is formed by the waters of Lake Champlain.

From the town of Crown Point the town of Ticonderoga was taken in 1804. In 1731 the French, pushing south from Canada into the English settlements, erected a fort here, which they called St. Frederic, in honor of Frederic, Comte de Maurepas, a high official of their court.

This fort was enlarged, strengthened and so ably garrisoned that it became, with the exception of Quebec, the strongest fortress on this continent, and remained in the possession of the French until General Amherst, at the head of the British Army, forced its evacuation in 1759, the French retreating from this valley into Canada. At this time quite a settlement had grown up about the fort and extended across the Lake to Chimney Point in the town of Addison, Vermont. The French, so far as was possible, destroyed the fort and burned the buildings which they had occupied, leaving behind them blackened ruins.

General Amherst, after taking possession, instead of trying to rebuild the old fort, built a new one about 200 yards to the southwest and on higher and more commanding ground. This fort was called Crown Point, or Fort Amherst.

The British spent nearly \$10,000,000 on this fort, which they held until it was taken on May 11, 1775, by Col. Seth Warner, the day following Allen's capture of Ticonderoga. Although large sums of money had been spent here and a fortress built with walls 25 feet high and of the same thickness, it was destined soon to fall into decay. The Americans held this fort until after Arnold's defeat at Valcour Island, October 11 and 13, 1776, when he retreated to Crown Point, and on the 14th destroyed this fort, seeking shelter at Ticonderoga, closely followed by General Carleton.

Ticonderoga was under command of General Gates who had up to this time successfully resisted the British forces.

On November 3, 1776, General Carleton withdrew his army from Crown Point into Canada for winter quarters, and a small detachment of American soldiers was sent up from Ticonderoga and remained during that winter.

There being no active engagements between the contending

forces during the winter months, the following June, 1777, the British, greatly re-inforced under command of General Burgoyne, again occupied Crown Point in preparation for the taking of Ticonderoga, which was accomplished July 5.

Neither Crown Point nor Ticonderoga was an important stronghold in the 1812 war, all the engagements in this war being further to the north.

The Crown Point ruins are more extensive and the best preserved of any in New England, if not in the United States.

The old Fort may be reached from the Crown Point railroad station, on the Delaware & Hudson railroad, by a carriage drive of six miles, or by steam ferry from the railroad station at Port Henry, N. Y., two miles.

It may also be reached by steamboat from Burlington, Vermont, forty-four miles, and from Ticonderoga, twelve miles.

On the opposite shore of the Lake is Chimney Point in the town of Addison, Vermont, the Lake narrowing down to sixty-eight rods in width at this place, the passage being called "The Narrows."

Chimney Point was a part of the French garrison, is of historic interest, is now a delightful summer resort, and may be reached by a carriage drive of fifteen miles from Middlebury or Vergennes.

A steam ferry plies between Port Henry, Crown Point and Chimney Point. The grand historic celebration of the week of July 4, 1909, will begin here Monday, July 5.

Some historians state that the authorities at Albany, N. Y., established a small fortress here as early as 1690 under Jacobus de Narm (or De Warm), and it is also claimed upon good authority that the Crown Point fortifications were begun on the Vermont side of the Lake.

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## TICONDEROGA

The ruins of this old fort are situated in the town of Ticonderoga, N. Y., on a peninsula formed by Lake Champlain and the outlet of Lake George and flanked on the southeast by Mt. Independence and on the southwest by Mt. Defiance, making a natural military stronghold, and are separated from Orwell, Vermont, by the Lake almost at its narrowest place.

The first fortification built here was Fort Carillon, by the French in 1755. Several attacks were made on this fort by the English without success.

However, in 1759, the English had so gained in numbers and the French were so weakened by their campaign in Canada, that, under the command of General Amherst, the French were forced out of the Champlain Valley, deserting this stronghold after destroying as much of it as possible, and retreated into Canada.

General Amherst repaired and rebuilt this fort, which was then called Ticonderoga and which the English held until taken by Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys in behalf of the struggling colonies, May 10, 1775.

The Fort was held by the Colonists under St. Clair until July 5, 1777, when, overcome by the superior forces of the British army under Burgoyne, he deserted the Fort.

The Americans retreated to the south, a portion by water to Whitehall under Col. Long, the remainder, under Cols. Seth Warner and Francis, by land through Orwell and Sudbury to Hubbardton, where they were overtaken by the British and where occurred the memorable battle of Hubbardton, July 7, 1777. After this engagement, Warner with his men marched south to Manchester, then on to Bennington, where, on August 16, he joined General Stark and did valiant service in the second engagement of the famous Battle of Bennington.

These stirring events were soon followed by the collapse of the British Army and by the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, N. Y., October 17, 1777. General Haldimand was stationed here in 1781 and carried on negotiations with leading Vermonters relating to the question whether Vermont should form an alliance with Canada.

“The Haldimand Negotiations” have been a matter of much discussion. But no one who takes an impartial view of the whole subject can substantiate a single claim that these leading Vermonters performed, or even contemplated, a single act of disloyalty.

Ticonderoga, one of the strongest bulwarks, never again was an important military post, being evacuated and occupied only at intervals down through the 1812-14 war period.

The ruins of the old Fort and the contour of the country are so well preserved that the course of Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys in taking the fort is well defined at this time.

A most remarkable circumstance connected with Fort Ticonderoga is that its immediate captures and evacuations occurred without loss of life. However, the campaigns leading up to these events were exceedingly disastrous.

The French Marquis Montcalm was in command here, and from here made his attack on and reduced Fort William Henry, at the head of Lake George, in August, 1757. It was here that he successfully resisted the terrible attack of Abercrombie in 1758. It was from here that Montcalm departed with the major part of his army to the defense of Quebec against General Wolfe, where both fell in 1759, each at the head of the army of his nation. It was near here that Lord Howe, the idol of the British and Colonial armies, fell July 6, 1758.

A grave, believed to be that of Lord Howe, was uncovered October 3, 1889, in Ticonderoga village, in which a tablet was found bearing the following inscription:

“MEM OF LO HOWE KILLED TROUT BROOK.”

On July 31, 1899, a massive granite boulder was dedicated on the Academy grounds at Ticonderoga, under which all the mortal remains and burial relics of Lord Howe, taken from the grave, were interred.

The boulder bears the following inscriptions:

“Iroquois Chiefs 1609. Samuel de Champlain 1609. Lord Howe 1758. Putnam 1758. Amherst 1759. Ethan Allen 1775. Burgoyne 1777.”

Mt. Independence, in Orwell, Vermont, was a part of the Ticonderoga fortification and was connected by a strong floating bridge across the Lake, 400 yards long.

Mt. Independence was well fortified with a shore battery. Part way up the hill was another strong battery, and on the summit was a well-equipped picket fort. The vantage point of a garrison maintained here can be seen when it is known that its height above the Lake is about two hundred feet, and its summit only 1,500 yards distant from Ticonderoga. The distance from the summit of Mt. Defiance in New York to the fort is 1,600 yards.

On the summit of Mt. Independence, no longer ago than August 20, 1908, the Hands Cove Chapter, D. A. R., dedicated a monument, plainly seen from the Lake and bearing this inscription:

“Memorial to the brave soldiers buried here from 1775 to

1784 in unmarked graves, and to the military importance of this Mount in the war of the Revolution."

With the return of peace this property, containing about 700 acres, was given to Columbia and Union Colleges.

In 1818 it became the property of the Pell family, where its title of ownership still remains. Mrs. S. H. Pell of New York City, the present owner, has in contemplation extensive plans for restoring it to its original proportions.

These ruins are among the most historic on this continent. It is one of the places selected for a day's celebration, July 6, and is reached by boat from Burlington, 56 miles, and the Rutland railroad from Burlington, via Leicester Junction, 61 miles, and from Rutland 38 miles.

Fort Ticonderoga is 22 miles north of Whitehall, N. Y., from which point it may be reached by small boats; it is twelve miles south of Crown Point, and may be reached by the Delaware and Hudson railroad on the west shore of the Lake.

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## BURLINGTON

(THE QUEEN CITY.)

Burlington was chartered as a town June 7, 1763. The first family to arrive and remain permanently came in the spring of 1783.

Burlington, the most populous city in the State, is very pleasantly situated on a bluff overlooking the Lake. The Adirondack Mountains across the Lake in New York form the western horizon, while Mt. Mansfield and Camel's Hump stand like near neighbors and sentinels on the east.

The first legislatures of Vermont began to agitate the question of a State College or University, and, in 1791, the question of location was brought to a vote, the result being as follows: Burlington; 89; Rutland 24; Montpelier 5; Williamstown 5; Danville 1 and Castleton 1.

The question of location being settled, a bill was passed granting a charter to the University of Vermont, to be located at Burlington and to take effect November 3, 1791.

The growth of this University has been steady and healthy until it now ranks high in the list of New England Colleges.

While Burlington has less of military and naval history than many other places on the shores of Lake Champlain, it is unquestionably the leader in matters commercial and educational.

However, during the war of 1812-14, the United States took possession of the buildings of the University and used them for the storing of arms and ammunition and for barracks for soldiers.

Batteries were established on the Lake shore, but no remarkable engagements took place. Four thousand of the American army assembled here and, in September, 1813, embarked for Cumberland Head, on the opposite side of the Lake, under command of General Hampton.

Col. Clark brought 100 prisoners here from St. Armand, on Missisquoi Bay, the result of a ten minute encounter with the British.

A brigade of Vermont militia was drafted into the service but, by proclamation of Governor Chittenden, was ordered discharged, much to their dissatisfaction and causing comment and some adverse criticism. However, in the next season's campaign the Green Mountain Boys responded quickly and effectively to the call to arms.

The principal engagements in this war transpired on the westerly side of the Lake and on the west shore.

The correspondence between Governor Martin Chittenden and James Monroe, then Secretary of State, about the conduct of the former and relating to the Vermont Militia may be found in the journals of the Vermont legislature for the year 1814, the whole matter being reviewed at that session.

It was here that the steamboat "Vermont" was built in 1808, and launched in 1809. This was the second successful steamboat built on this continent. It had a regular schedule for passenger service. The old "Vermont," as compared with the present "Vermont" and other passenger boats now in use on the Lake, for speed and comfort would be like comparing an ox-cart with an automobile.

On Thursday, July 8, all roads will lead to Burlington, and the day is set apart for special events.

Burlington will be to Vermont and Vermonters what Plattsburg will be to New York and New Yorkers in this great Champlain celebration.

Here, through the entire week, events of interest will occur, making one grand gala day of six days duration.

This will be the most convenient and central stopping

place for visitors and the most available point from which to visit other points of interest either by land or water. It has ample steamboat landings near the railroad station.

Burlington has voted \$10,000 for the purpose of carrying on this great celebration.

Burlington is 32 miles from St. Albans, 60 miles from Richford, 91 miles from Newport, 98 miles from St. Johnsbury 79 miles from Wells River, 104 miles from White River Junction, 144 miles from Brattleboro via Rutland, 125 miles from Bennington, and 67 miles from Rutland.

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## ALBURG

### (WINDMILL POINT.)

Alburg was chartered by Governor Chittenden in 1781. The first attempt at settlement was by the French as early as 1730-31, in the northwesterly part of the town, at a point projecting into the Lake and opposite Rouses Point, N. Y. and where a stone windmill was erected. The remains of the foundation may now be seen near the lighthouse.

Although the occupation by the French was of short duration, because of the numerous attacks made by the English on their expeditions to and from Canada, the stone windmill stood intact for many years, and the place still bears the name of Windmill Point.

Alburg is a portion of the mainland that extends south from Canada line, it narrows to a point and is connected with Isle La Motte by bridge.

The situation of Alburg, near the main channel of the Lake and where the British ships passed up and down, made it a place of much anxious interest on the part of the settlers during the War of 1812-14. However, no engagements occurred on its soil.

Its situation with reference to Canada made Alburg one of the principal towns for smuggling in Vermont, and in the early days the militia was frequently called here on this account.

In fact all the northern border towns of Vermont were in a state of unrest during this war period and during the war of the rebellion, and the militia, either state or national, was frequently called into service.

The various names applied to this town before it was called Alburg, which is a contraction of Allensburg, are Point Algonquin, Point Detour, Turn About, Missisco Leg, Missisco Tongue and Cadwell's Upper Manor, a distinction in variety of names enjoyed by no other town in Vermont.

Windmill Point is four miles from Alburg station on the Rutland and on the Central Vermont railroads, and 1 1-2 miles from the Rouses Point station on the New York side.

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## SWANTON

The remains of Indian villages in Vermont, at any period of its history indicating occupancy for any considerable continuous period of time, are not easy to locate.

No town in Vermont can compare with Swanton on Lake Champlain in true and remarkable Indian history.

Although not permanently settled until after the Revolutionary War, the St. Francis Indians, a fragment of the Algonquins, had a settlement of great antiquity at Swanton Falls and along the banks of the Missisquoi towards the Lake, which settlement was shared by the French and probably became a half-breed community of considerable importance for those early days.

All the extravagant claims of local historians should be weighed well before being fully accepted.

It is claimed that this settlement began as early as 1650 and continued with various degrees of prosperity and adversity until about the year 1800.

Here a Catholic Church was established, a stone meeting-house erected and a bell provided.

A sawmill was built, the soil tilled and a general traffic with Canada existed.

The remains of Indian burial places, indicating great antiquity, have been found here. It is unquestioned that this Indian village was the starting point for many Indian, and French and Indian, excursions to the south into the Champlain, Connecticut and Merrimac Valleys, bent on murder and plunder. And it is safe to say that this condition existed at the Swanton village for a period of more than sixty years prior to 1760.

It was here in 1808 that the "Black Snake" had its headquarters—a boat of considerable size designed for smuggling purposes. So serious were its operations that the U. S. Revenue Cutter "Fly" was brought into service, chased the "Black Snake" out of its hiding place, up the Lake and the Winooski River, and captured her after three of the government officials had been killed.

In the war of 1812-14 barracks and storehouses were erected at the Falls and a regiment of Vermont Militia was stationed here.

In 1813 the British, on their return after burning the barracks at Plattsburg, landed at Maquam Bay on the shore of Swanton and sent a detachment of 600 soldiers to destroy the government property at the Falls, which was accomplished August 6.

"The Falls," around which so much history clusters, are on the Missisquoi River in the village of Swanton. The river from here to the Lake, a distance of seven or eight miles, is navigable for small craft and in high water for large boats.

Swanton, next after St. Albans, began to prepare for a grand Champlain celebration and will hold the same on Saturday, July 3.

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## VERGENNES AND OTTER CREEK

Ancient Vergennes on the Otter was chartered as a city October 23, 1783, and is 480 by 400 rods in extent. Vergennes has maintained its city government since its charter was granted.

Otter Creek flows through the city, northerly through Ferrisburg, and empties into Lake Champlain eight miles away. It is deep, narrow and crooked, but navigable for large boats the entire distance to the city.

Historic interest attached itself to this place during the war of 1812-14. It was here that the brave Commodore MacDonough lived for a time and had an office in a building now standing.

It was on this river that he refitted and enlarged his naval fleet, and from here he sailed to victory, capturing the British fleet at the battle of Plattsburg September 11, 1814, the decisive naval battle of that war.

At Vergennes, 117 tons of cannon shot were cast for the United States Government for use in this war, and in 1828 a United States arsenal was erected, now a part of the Industrial School property.

Fort Cassin, on the north side of the mouth of Otter Creek, takes its name from Lieut. Cassin of the U. S. Navy, who, with this small breastwork and less than 200 men commanded by himself and Captain Thornton, on May 14, 1814, repulsed a large British force while attempting to enter the river for the purpose of destroying the American fleet before it was ready for use. Slight remains of this fort remain to this day.

Vergennes is 21 miles south of Burlington and will hold its celebration on Saturday, July 3.

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### ST. ALBANS

St. Albans town and city comprise one of the most progressive and prosperous communities on Lake Champlain.

St. Albans Bay, a hamlet of the town, is situated on the Lake three miles from the city, is connected by trolley, and has ample dock facilities for the largest lake steamers.

St. Albans and the name of that pioneer patriot, Jesse Welden, the first white man to settle on its soil, are one and inseparable.

Like other towns in this section of the State, it was not settled at a period early enough to give it a Revolutionary War record.

During the war of 1812-14, this town was not the scene of remarkable happenings; nevertheless it had its militia and stirring events, growing largely out of the stringent anti-smuggling laws which were auxiliary to the causes that brought on that war.

The most historic event that ever befell St. Albans was what is known as the "St. Albans Raid," which occurred near the close of the Civil War, October 19, 1864.

This raid, although executed from Canada and with the help of British subjects, was but a single item in a larger plan of depredation and attack on the unprotected northern frontier by leading spirits of the Southern Confederacy.

The raid was made on the three village banks, was led by Lieut. Bennett H. Young of the Confederate Army, and the force consisted of about 25 armed men.

The banks were attacked simultaneously and looted of \$208,000, bank officials and citizens who appeared on the scene being placed under guard on the village green.

The attack was so well planned and executed that its purpose was accomplished. The party escaped to Canada at full gallop on stolen horses, closely followed by a now thoroughly aroused party of citizens, in less time than it would take to relate the story in detail.

One citizen of St. Albans was killed and others wounded; several of the desperadoes were wounded, some taken prisoners, and a portion of the stolen money finally reclaimed.

Another historic event was the Fenian Raid. On June 1, 1866, there arrived in town a motley crowd of poorly dressed men and boys, numbering nearly 1,200.

These invaders were the right wing of the "Army of Ireland," meaning no harm to St. Albans, but intent on invading Canada and upsetting British dominion for the purpose of redressing Ireland's wrongs.

It is probable that St. Albans was selected on account of its convenience as a starting point for their anticipated conquest.

This army moved north to Canada Line under General Spear, made an attack on Freleighsburgh, P. Q., which was not a serious affair.

Returning to St. Albans, they fell into the hands of U. S. troops sent there under General Meade to enforce the neutrality laws.

These would-be Irish patriots were furnished transportation to their homes by General Meade, but the troops remained here for two weeks, camping on the village green. These raiders did but little harm to St. Albans and towns through which they passed, except to forage for subsistence.

St. Albans, always progressive and patriotic, was the first town in Vermont to prepare for a grand Champlain celebration which it will hold Monday, July 5.

## HISTORICAL QUESTIONS IN DISPUTE

Samuel Williams and Zadock Thompson, early Vermont historians and men of learning, located Champlain's battle with the Iroquois on Lake George, which must have been an error of judgment.

At the present time, the question of the place of that battle is being agitated by local historians, opinions being divided between Crown Point and Ticonderoga.

The writer believes, from all the evidence produced, that the battle took place in what is now the town of Ticonderoga, N. Y., near the site of the old fort.

Did Champlain stop on Isle La Motte when he entered the Lake is another question now claiming considerable attention. The convenience of the Island is an argument in its favor, and, if Champlain considered himself in the river until he had reached or passed Isle La Motte, he probably stopped there. It is improbable that he followed the Vermont shore until he reached the mouth of the Winooski River, as claimed by some writers.

It is probable that there was a fortification at the mouth of the Winooski on or near Colchester Point.

It is probable that Col. Philip Schuyler built a small breast-work at Ticonderoga as early as 1691, and that Jacobus de Narm had a place of defense and rendezvous at Chimney Point as early as 1690.

The fact that now and then a historian mentions forts and fortifications, while others omit to mention them, must not be taken as absolute evidence for or against their existence.

Fortifications, breast-works, block-houses and places of shelter were the natural product of our early conditions and sprung up on every side, but the pride of local historians and the patriotic nature of tradition have sometimes given these places undue prominence.

These unsettled questions, however, are not vital ones. They neither add to nor detract from the glory and truth of our history, nor from the valor and patriotism of our pioneers. Let us devote our time and energy to the study of men and events about which there is no dispute, for our country in general and Vermont in particular are full of them.



THE CHAMPLAIN  
MEDALS



The Joint Commission, Vermont and New York, has prepared a Champlain medal which is made of oxidized silver and fitted with a ribbon for attachment to clothing. The cuts at the head of this article are exact reproductions of the face and reverse sides of the medal, the face is a representation of Champlain and the reverse side is a representation of Champlain's entrance into the Lake. These medals are for sale at 12 cts. each, postpaid, and at 10 cts. each to school children when ordered by teachers.

A badge, about two inches in diameter and fitted with pin attachment, is also prepared. It is of wash gold and beautiful design and represents the bust of Champlain and the coats-of-arms of Vermont and New York. These badges are for sale at 25 cts.; postpaid, 29 cts.

The revenue from the sales of these medals and badges will be applied to the fund for a permanent memorial to Champlain. All orders should be addressed to Lynn M. Hays, Sec'y of the Vermont Commission, Burlington, Vt.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR PROGRAM

Compositions and Essays on Champlain's Life, Character and Discoveries.

Patriotic Declamations.

Brief Sketches of Vermont's Part in the Various Wars Mentioned in this pamphlet.

Readings from the Life and Character of Vermont's Great Men and Women, Past and Present.

Singing of Patriotic Songs and Reading of Vermont Poems.

Planting of Tree.

Singing of America.

## LAKE CHAMPLAIN

A mirror for the stars at night,  
The golden sun by day,  
And for the wild bird in its flight,  
The Lake for ages lay

God moulds his gems with matchless skill,  
And faultlessly designed,  
Then sets them where and as he will,  
That man may seek and find.

The Lake gave forth this prophecy,  
With voice that would not tire:  
"A race will come with eyes to see  
My beauty and admire."

The Indian crossed it to and fro;  
Its waves said to the land:  
"He does not see, he does not know,  
He does not understand."

What it could yield to spear or rod  
And give of living dole,  
Was all that masterpiece of God  
Meant to the Indian's soul.

Then from the heart of sunny France  
A man came; who was wise;  
A nation's culture in his glance:  
He saw with open eyes.

The Lake revealed to him its grace—  
He spread its fame abroad;  
For he had found in a lone place  
A masterpiece of God.

And since that morning in July  
In sixteen hundred nine  
That Lake has told to every eye  
Its origin divine.

"My name in water writ," one said,  
"Will perish in its tides;"  
But on that beauteous Lake outspread  
The name, Champlain, abides.

And while the mountains flash the flame,  
As morning's splendor breaks,  
Vermonters will with pride acclaim,  
Champlain—the gem of lakes.

ALFRED J. HOUGH.

## KEY TO MAP

A—Otter Creek. B—Winooski River. C—Lamoille River  
D—Missisquoi River. E—Richelieu River. F—Bouquet River.  
G—Chazy River. H—Saranac River. I—Au Sable River.  
1—Whitehall. 2—Ticonderoga. 3—Larrabee's Point.  
4—Crown Point. 5—Thompson's Point. 6—Shelburne.  
7—Burlington. 8—Colchester Point. 9—South Hero.  
10—North Hero. 11—St. Albans. 12—Isle La Motte.  
13—Alburg. 14—Rouses Point. 15—Plattsburg.  
16—Cumberland Head. 17—Valcour Island.

MAP DRAWN BY  
JOHN PIXLEY CLEMENT,  
RUTLAND, VT.